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ERRATA ET CORRIGENDA, in Volume XXXIX.

Page 50, line 11, for "from the extremity of d," read "from the extremity e of the arc c d e,"
— 53, — 5, *from bottom, for "24 pounder above mentioned," read "24 pounder mentioned in my Essay,"*
— 61, — 3, *for "crached," read "cracked."*
— 84, — 5, *from bottom, omit †.*
— 87, — 4, *from bottom, for * read †.*
— 98, — 20, *for "time," read "line."*
— 106, — 6 *from bottom, for "23rd" read "22nd."*
— 107, — 2, *from bottom, for "22" read "20."*
— 107, — 2, *for "in the line of small figures, parallel to the former" read "in the small figures contained between the same horizontal lines as the former."*
— 115, — 16, *for "parison" read "comparison,"*
— 127, — 6, *dele, "or syphon."*
— 130, — 2, *from bottom, after "state" add "fig. 3 is a front, and fig. 5, a back view."*
— 131, — 14, *for "end" read "ends."*
— 141, — 16, *for "oil" read "steel."*
— 173, — 4, *for "or" read "of."*

In the description of Mr. Perkins's Orthometer and Pleometer, pages 127 and 128, the two instruments are in some measure confounded with each other: the distinction between them is as follows. The Orthometer has an adjusting screw o , by which the position of the level can be adjusted, so that the indexes shall be always in a line when the vessel is in proper trim.

The Pleometer has a permanent position, and the inclination of the vessel is inferred from the deviation of the indexes from the center or horizontal line.

The Orthometer is more sensible to slight changes in the inclination; the Pleometer is constructed to exhibit a greater range of variation.